

It is of interest to note that four of the specimens were collected along the north border of Oregon in three different years and that all of the known collecting dates are between June 15 and July 1. These dates contrast with the August 11 date for *P. melanderi*.

*Parasimulium melanderi* does possess certain characters in common with the type species not particularly noted in previous descriptions of the genus, as follows: The meso- and metapleuron entirely without hairs or scales; no basal cell in the wing; submedian fork very indistinct or absent; no spine at tip of distimere. I hope that an additional characteristic is not that females and immatures are immune to capture by man.

---

## A NEW PANAMANIAN STINK BUG (HETEROPTERA; PENTATOMIDAE, DISCOCEPHALINAE)

By HERBERT RUCKES<sup>1</sup>

In the course of field work conducted during 1962 in Panama and Costa Rica numerous interesting Heteroptera were captured. Among these was an outstanding pentatomid procured in the highlands of the state of Chiriqui, Panama. Unfortunately only a single female specimen was taken, but that one is so distinctive that it merits a new generic and specific name. It was collected while sweeping herbaceous vegetation on a previously burned-over jungle area, and at the time no notes were made concerning its food preferences.

### *Selenochilus*, gen. n.

Closely related to *Oncodochilus* Fieber, subgenus *Oncoechilus* Breddin.

Ovate, depressed above, moderately convex beneath. Head and anterior two-thirds of pronotum declivous.

Head longer than wide between the eyes; lateral margins without an antecular spinous process, the region there merely

---

<sup>1</sup> Research Associate, Department of Entomology, the American Museum of Natural History, and Professor Emeritus, the City University of New York. This study was supported in part by National Science Foundation grant G-9830.

thickened, then convexly arcuate, subparallel without distinct ampliation; juga longer than tylus, slightly incurved but not contiguous, leaving a distinct apical sinus; ocelli three times as far apart as distant from the eyes; tylus slightly swollen at its middle but not distinctly umbonate there. Antennae reaching the middle of scutellum, segment II shorter than I and about half the length of III.

Pronotum subhexagonal, posterolateral margins short, about one-third length of anterolateral margins; anterior margin very slightly wider than head through the eyes, centrally concave-arcuate, then obliquely truncate laterally, no intramarginal groove or furrow present; anterolateral margins entire, essentially straight, thinly carinate, distinctly reflexed. Scutellum subtriangular, about twice as long as wide at its base, frena ending well past the middle, postfrenal portion distinctly shorter than prefrenal part, the margins converging to a somewhat narrowly rounded apex. Hemelytral membranes slightly exceeding abdominal apex, veins few and simple. Connexival angles not produced.

Bucculae prominent, strongly elevated, triangular in lateral aspect, slightly divergent posteriorly. Labrum proportionately large, very much compressed, distinctly lunate in silhouette (hence *Selenochilus*) from the lateral aspect, its free (ventral) margin forming about two-thirds the arc of a circle, its surface transversely rugulose. Rostrum arising in line with antennal tubercles and eyes, surpassing the metacoxae, segment I exceeding the bucculae but not attaining middle of prosternum, segments II, III, and IV subequal. Mesosternum with a broad, low, subcalloused median ridge. Metasternum broadly hexagonal, tumid, its posterior surface weakly impressed. Mesocoxae and metacoxae farther apart from themselves transversely than they are distant from one another longitudinally. Posterior tibiae weakly curved, tarsi two-segmented. Pairs of trichobothria lying laterad of an imaginary longitudinal line joining the row of spiracles.

Female genital plates apparently five in number, the basal ones triangular, a little wider than long, the median one subtrapezoidal, the apical ones elliptical, widely separated from one another and convergent posteriorly.

*Type Species*—*Selenochilus nitidus*, new genus, new species.

*Notes*.—This genus differs from *Oncodochilus*, and the subgenus *Oncochochilus* by the reflexed lateral margins of the pronotum, reduction of antecular spinous processes to mere thickened margins, more widely spaced ocelli, longer frena and more narrowly rounded scutellar apex, slightly curved posterior tibiae,

longer hemelytral membranes with simple veins, and five plates in the female genitalia.

Relationship to *Oncodochilus* is shown by the apically incised head, presence of a broad subcalloused median ridge on the mesosternum, and tarsi composed of two segments.

Fieber put his genus *Oncodochilus* in the family Sciocoridae along with *Dryptocephala*, *Discocephala*, and several other Old World genera. Stål transferred the three genera mentioned above to the Discocephalinae as a subfamily of the Cimicidae (= Pentatomidae). Later, Kirkaldy reduced the Discocephalinae to tribal status, but retained the phyletic relationship of these genera. That *Dryptocephala* and *Discocephala* are true discocephalines is beyond question. Certain characters evident in *Oncodochilus* and the new genus *Selenochilus* make me question their close affiliation with *Dryptocephala* and *Discocephala*; certain aspects of them tend to make me believe that they are intermediate genera between the Discocephalinae on the one hand and the tribe Halyini of the Pentatominae on the other, and may be more closely allied to the Halyini. For the time being I am retaining *Oncodochilus* and *Selenochilus* in the Discocephalinae with the proviso that future analysis of these genera may cause me to change my mind and remove them from that position.

### ***Selenochilus nitidus*, sp. n**

Rich brownish testaceous, very glossy; above overlain with very fine, darker brown, shallow punctures, beneath essentially impunctate except for some extremely fine, vague punctures on the thoracic pleura and submarginal area of the abdomen.

Head three-fourths median length of pronotum, surface somewhat undulant or irregular; vertex feebly elevated, its anterior margin declivous; tylus without a distinct umbo at its middle; punctures irregularly distributed with a vague oblique rugosity evident; lateral margins shallowly sinuate just before eyes and slightly thickened there. Antennae finely setose, medium brown, segment V and apical portion of IV flavescent; segmental ratios: 30/19/-40/50/70, i.e., segment III about twice as long as segment II, segment V longest.

Pronotum two and one-half times as wide across the humeri as long medially, surface slightly convex, punctures unequally distributed, not dense, most of them two to five times as far apart as their own diameters, sparsest across the transhumeral area; cicatrices vague with a posteriorly evanescent pale, median line between them. Scutellum as described for the genus, very slightly

longer than wide at base, basal third feebly convex; punctures about twice as far apart as their diameters, vaguely arranged in transverse arcuate lines, leaving a slightly rugose condition across the middle of the disc. Hemelytra more uniformly and densely punctured than elsewhere; free apical margin of corium straight, external apical angle roundly acute; an obscure pale, discal spot present; membranes pale smoky yellow darkening basally, veins concolorous, three in number, and simple. Connexivum uniformly fuscous, very finely and densely punctured, connexival angles rectilinear and not produced.

Bucculae, labrum, and rostrum as described for the genus, the terminal rostral segment reaching the posterior margin of basal abdominal sternite. Thoracic pleural areas somewhat darker than sternal areas, with fine punctures. Mesosternum shallowly impressed on each side of its median raised ridge. Surface of metasternum tumid, posterior margin truncate. Metapleural ostiole with a raised, short, curved, spatulate auricle which ends abruptly before reaching the middle of the plate; evaporatorium quite extensive. Legs more or less uniformly colored, tibiae and tarsi tending to be a little darker than femora. Abdomen more convex than thorax, some very fine, shallow punctures between the spiracles and lateral margin; no median rostral furrow evident.

Basal plates of female genitalia triangular, slightly longer than wide, their external margins obtusely rounded, their internal apical angles roundly rectilinear, their apical margins feebly sinuate; median plate trapezoidal; apical plates elliptical, well separated from one another, their axes posteriorly convergent, their apices not exceeding the abdominal margin.

Described from one specimen.

*Holotype*—Female: 8.0 mm. long; 4.0 mm. wide across the humeri; 4.5 mm. wide across the greatest abdominal diameter. Cerro Punta, Chiriqui, Republic of Panama, 13 May 1962 (H. Ruckes). Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.